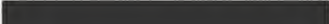
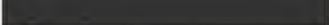
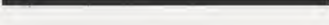


Subj: [VirginiaHalfpenceOf1773] 7 Harp String Reverses
Date: 05/23/2004 3:32:56 PM Central Daylight Time
From: 
Reply-to: 
To: 

Hi all!! One of the joys of having a professional wife is there are occasional weekends, like this one, where I had nothing to do but coins!! She is in France to give some talks(just missed the collapse of the French Airplane Terminal!!)and I am at home with the dog. I great weekend. In any case one of my major projects was to upgrade the 7 harp string reverse chart. If you remember (I hope you don't) I took the attribution of the 14-E in the C-4 catalog at its word and used the reverse image as my reverse E on the earlier chart. Well, after weeks of pulling out my hair trying to develop an attribution guide, I finally figured out that the reverse E was actually a reverse D. This discovery has further lead me to believe that the so called "new variety" 14-E is nothing more than an early die state 15-D, previously described in the Museum Notes X by Eric Newman. The new chart which I have posted in the file section has a number of updates but the key one is replacing the bogus E reverse with a real E. The latter was lent to me by Eric Newman from one of his photographs and I re-photographed it and used it in the chart. You can tell that there are a number of other coins that could be upgraded. If you have images, I would appreciate your uploading into our photo section!! Roger

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Yahoo! Groups Links

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<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/VirginiaHalfpenceOf1773/>

<*> To unsubscribe from this group, send an email to:
VirginiaHalfpenceOf1773-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com

Saturday, May 29, 2004 America Online: EricNumis



COLONIAL COINS: A PCGS VF-20 1788 "Head Left" New Jersey Copper is estimated at \$4,500-\$6,500.



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5-25-2004

Dear Eric,

I hope you enjoyed your steam boat trip. As I indicated in my email, it is one of the things my wife and I will do "sometime" in the future.

Enclosed you will find the four photographs that you sent to me. I am utilizing one of the reverse E photographs in my charts (the ANS # 30), and I have provided you a set of my newest charts made this past weekend. As you can tell from the newest charts, they are slowly improving but we still need a few coins to upgrade some of the poorer images. I will hopefully be working on an attribution guide over the next few months but I think our next paper should be on counterfeit Virginia halfpence. Between Alan and me, we have some 6 counterfeit Virginia halfpence. Do you have any? By the way, I am sending the charts only to you and to Alan (except for the 7 harp string reverse chart where I previously messed up the D for the E – this one I will post on the Virginia eSIG), and would ask that you keep them to yourself until we get a publication out of all this.

In regard to the Virginia Die Interlock paper, I have received your latest changes and have updated the paper with your changes, as well as a few from Alan. (updated version enclosed) In addition I updated the figure legends (enclosed) and the die chart (enclosed) based on your suggestions, including changing the

double V designation to "U". I plan to meet as soon as possible with Syd Martin who is holding Alan's 28-N and who possibly has a 14-D. Once I have seen these coins, I think we can submit our paper. I have used your photograph of the 9 harp string reverse to make figure # 5 in the paper. I have enclosed a print of this figure which is a re-photograph of your photograph and which I think has come out quite well. I have not sent the other figures, since there were no changes in them.

Thank you for your comments on the St. Patrick halfpence charts. I am in a quandary on this. I developed the charts a number of years ago, primarily for myself for help in attributing the halfpence. The charts are not rocket science – they are basically a visual rehash of Vlack's important work. However, I think they would be welcomed by collectors, since they could be Xeroxed and carried around to coin shows in the off chance that they ran across a St. Patrick halfpence. I decided to put it together for publication recently and wanted John Griffie to be a co-author on it. I called John this weekend after sending him the paper over a month ago, and he finally read it for the first time. He was cordial but said he did not want to be associated with any paper having to do with the Saint Patrick coinage, since it would detract from his eventual book. Unfortunately, due to his failing health he has made little progress on the book in the past year. There is no hurry at all in publishing my attribution guide on the SP halfpence, and I was considering talking to John in November once again at C-4. If he has made little or not progress at that time, I

am considering going ahead and submitting the paper on my own. However, I certainly do not want to make an enemy of John. I guess I am just using you as a sounding board on all this to see if you have better insight in how this should be approached.

One again, I would like for you to know how much pleasure I got from receiving your proofs from the plates used in your two Virginia papers. It will be great fun figuring out how best to display them. Thank you once again!!

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. G. C.', written in a cursive style.

VIRGINIA HALFPENCE VARIETY UPDATE WITH REVISED DIE INTERLOCK CHART

by

Roger A. Moore M.D., Alan Anthony, and Eric P. Newman

Introduction – Although authorization for coinage by the Virginia colony was provided by the British Crown in the original Virginia Charter of April 10, 1606 (1), actual minting of coins did not occur until 1773. The multiple reasons for the delay in initiating the minting of a Virginia coinage, and its introduction into American colonial circulation, is a study of colonial bureaucracy and is described in detail by Eric P. Newman in his research on Virginia colonial coinage (1). In essence due to increasing pressure from Virginia tradesmen and citizens in need of copper coins for conducting business and trade, the Virginia House of Burgesses on December 20, 1769, passed an Act allowing the treasurer, Robert Carter Nicholas, to purchase 2500 pounds sterling worth of copper money for Virginia. Mr. Nicholas enlisted the aid of John Norton & Sons of London and Virginia to see to the details of the requested coinage. However, minting did not begin promptly, as further details concerning the coinage were worked out, including the weight of the new copper coinage at 60 coins per pound avoirdupois (116.7 grains per coin). In 1772, the final design for the coinage was agreed upon and application was made to the Royal Mint to undertake the coinage. The design of the coin, as described by Hickcox (2), was on the "obverse, the head of George III, ...; reverse a shield in quarters, containing respectively, the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and the Electoral

Dominions". On March 22, 1773 the mint finally recommended to the Crown that the coinage be struck, and on May 20, 1773, the Crown by Royal Warrant authorized that up to 25 tons of coins be minted. By August 1, 1773 the minting had still not commenced, since the dies were in the process of being made; but soon after that date, minting proceeded with the production of five tons of Virginia halfpence (672,000 coins). They arrived in Virginia on February 14, 1774, but bureaucracy once again intervened and the coins were not released into circulation until March 1775 – some 50 days prior to the start of the American Revolution. The coins circulated to a limited extent, though many may have been diverted to the melting furnaces to supply copper for the War. The continued discovery of these coins by metal detectors [reports exist from New York (3), New Jersey (4), Virginia (5), Maryland (6), Pennsylvania (7), and Tennessee (8), South Carolina (9), North Carolina (9), and Delaware (9)], as well as during archeological excavations [particularly around Williamsburg, Virginia where they were first distributed and where 40 Virginia halfpence had been found by 1956 (8) and over 60 more since then (10)], would indicate that some circulation throughout the American colonies and States did occur. A newspaper column on August 20, 1901 in the *Evening Capital* of Annapolis, Maryland (11) describes a skull found at an old burial ground there, with a 1773 colonial Virginia halfpence in each eye socket, presumably to keep the eyes of the deceased closed.

Dies and Minting: - An in depth evaluation of the Royal Mint records by Graham P. Dyer and Peter P. Gaspar (12) have provided the important information that old Royal Mint records reveal that 40 Virginia obverse dies and 30 reverse dies were produced by the Royal Mint for production of the Virginia coinage. The obverses can be readily divided into two groups by the presence or absence of a period (or stop) following GEORGIVS in the legend. Similarly, the reverses can be readily divided into three groups based on the presence of 6, 7, or 8 harp strings in the shield design. Dyer and Gaspar published an image of an obverse matrix, which still remains at the Royal Mint Museum, showing no legends – only the central head of King George III (12). An obverse punch that also still exists, similarly lacks any legend elements. A reverse piece, which the records of the Royal Mint state is a matrix, rather than a die, contains a full legend and a harp with 9 strings. There is not full understanding as to what that reverse piece actually is (13, 14), but the authors, as well as Dyer and Gaspar, all agree that it is more die-like than matrix-like. A reverse punch also exists, which shows only the shield and crown without legends and a number of elements missing from the shield, including the harp strings, the two lions over each other, the three lions over each other, and the decorations surrounding the rearing lion. How the numerous dies were utilized and in what order is not known, but active investigation into possible die emission sequences is presently being conducted by the authors. William N. Veach in his, "The Generations Newsletter" (15), theorized that the minting sequence of the Virginia coins was in the order of the number of harp strings in the shield. He considered the pattern 6-stringed harp

reverse used to make the rare large planchet 1-A variety to have been minted in June 1773 and samples were sent to Virginia on July 31, 1773 with Captain Barron on one of John Norton's ships. The remainder of the minting did not commence until after August 1, 1773, when the smaller sized planchet cutter, required for the Virginia coinage, was delivered. William N. Veach theorized,

"... during July, 1773, while the Mintmaster (sic) was awaiting the late arrival of the small planchet cutter ordered specifically to produce the Virginia copper Halfpenny, the die maker went ahead and produced the remaining number of Obverse and 7-string harp Reverse dies that he must have felt were going to be adequate to finish the job, as provided in the King's Warrant."

Veach continued,

"...production began approximately in early August. However, as the month went by and die problems resulted in low mintage levels for many 7-string harp Reverse sets, it became necessary to create additional dies, including 8-string Reverses, in late August, 1773. These dies were utilized on into September, 1773, when the 9-string harp reverse was created and was ready, but never used to mint a single coin. Instead the Mint master decided to reuse a Reverse that had been retired early on and it struck enough coinage to complete the entire contracted 5 tons."

Though Veach's theory has no sustaining evidence in practice or actuality, it has an internal consistency that may be appealing. An alternative theoretical explanation for the different number of harp strings is that each die sinker would often identify his work with some small difference in the dies that he made. The use of a different number of harp strings would be one way to create this distinction in a subtle manner (13). Of interest the Saint Patrick halfpence, which are thought to have been produced a century earlier (16), are also found with a different number of strings in the harps of different varieties. Possibly a differentiation in the obverses could have been made with the absence or presence of a period after GEORGIVS, though this would presuppose that only two die makers were involved. It is thought that Richard Yeo cut most of the dies, possibly assisted by Thomas Pingo. However, which dies should be ascribed to which die cutter is unknown at this time. Whatever the actual situation, Veach's argument for a returned usage of an earlier retired die would explain an oddity in the hereafter provided die interlock chart – the use of the obverse 5 with both a 6-harp string reverse B and an 8-harp string reverse Z. One question which would need to be answered, if the increasing harp string number is found to be related to the minting sequence, is whether the obverse 5 or the reverse B was the die that was brought back into service after its initial usage. In the die interlock chart (Table 1), the presumption is that the 5-B die pairing was first, with the 5 die reused at a later date to produce the 5-Z pairing. In spite of uncertainty as to the real reason for the different numbers of harp strings, there is no question of the consistency in the coinage struck by the Royal

Mint. James C. Spilman's paper concerning the weight distribution of the Fugio cents also provides us an important comparison with the Virginia coinage (17). What was shown in this study, which evaluated the weights of 32 mint state examples of Virginia coinage, was an average weight of 115.74 grains, as compared with the authorized weight of 116.7 grains. In addition, the standard deviation was only 5.49. This argues for a high level of consistency in the rolling of copper sheet and the planchet punching process. Another observation is that few of the Virginia die varieties show progressive die deterioration. In part this is due to the high standards of the Royal Mint in early retirement of dies (13, 17, 19). However, a few examples do exist of Virginia coinage showing progressive die deterioration (obverses 4, 10, 24 and 27, as well as reverses N, P and Z). In addition the varieties, 20-N, 24-K, and 25-M, are known to exit with clashed dies

New Dies since Newman: Since the article by Eric P. Newman in 1956 (1) and his update on newly discovered die varieties in 1962 (19), little has been written about Virginia coinage. However, a number of new obverse die varieties have been discovered (20, 21). In addition a number of possible new die varieties have been reported, but on reexamination they have not been substantiated (22, 23, 24). However, a recent auction sale included the combination of both a newly discovered obverse and a newly discovered reverse die (25).

As to the "with period" obverse, two new dies are now added to the Newman group. The first was discovered by Robert Vlack and appeared in the March

1976 sale of his Virginia coins – one of the most complete sales of a series of attributed Virginia coins (20). Lot # 108 in this sale was a "with period" new obverse called a 28 by Vlack, which was paired with a reverse N (see Figure 1). The obverse 28 is very similar to the obverse 27 with key differences being the positioning of the period after the "X" in REX slightly closer to the curl of hair and the positioning of the tip of the wreath closer to the "S" in GEORGIVS than to the first "I" in III.

The second new "with period" die was added by Mike Ringo and appeared in the 1998 C-4 auction catalog as lot # 91, and described as an "unlisted variety" (21). (see Figure 2) The obverse is a new die and is very similar to the obverse 21, while the reverse – an N - is the same 7 harp string variety which was paired with the other new "with period" obverse variety previously described. Since the sequence of "with period" obverses stopped with 28, it is logical to designate this new obverse as 29. This has been done in the die interlock chart (see Table 1).

Previously, a "no period" obverse had been described as a new variety. First described in the 59th sale by New Netherlands in June of 1967 as lot # 1060 (22), and more recently sold in the 1996 C-4 auction as lot # 179 (26), a "no period" variety called a 14-E was plated. (see Figure 3) However, on close inspection of the particulars of obverse 14, a striking similarity with obverse 15 is noted. In addition, based on the photographs in the auction catalog, it is apparent that the E reverse was actually a misattributed reverse D. Each of the authors have

personally inspected examples of the variety 15-D, but no coin with an obverse 14 has been available for direct evaluation. The obverse 15 is frequently found with die “blips” on the chin and eye, as well as a “blip” found very low after the “S” in GEORGIVS. This “blip” following the S has been used as an indication that the obverse 15 is a “with period” variety, but this designation may be incorrect if the “period” is actually only a die defect. The obverse 14 based on the photographs, does not have the eye, chin, and after the S die “blips”. The authors believe that there is a high probability that the obverse 14 is an early (undamaged) die state of the obverse 15, and that both should be designated as 15-D. Also, based on these observations, the 15 would be considered a “no period” variety. Until the authors have a coin with an obverse 14 available for direct inspection to confirm or deny their suspicions, they have elected to leave the 14 designation off of the die interlock chart.

The most recent “no period” obverse was sold in the January 2004 Heritage Auction, # 342, as lot # 5003. (25) The obverse is similar to the obverse 15 but the “S” in GEORGIVS is placed closer to the hair (see Figure 4). Since the last “no period” obverse was called 15 (19), it is logical that this new obverse be designated “16”. Therefore, this new obverse variety is referenced by the designation of “16” in the die chart. Of interest, this coin also has the first new reverse described since Eric P. Newman’s studies and has a harp with 8 strings (see Figure 4). All the alphabet between D and T (with the exception of I and L) is presently being used to describe the seven harp string reverses. In addition,

the alphabet between V and Z is already utilized to describe various 8 harp string varieties. Therefore, the new 8 harp string reverse could be named utilizing one of the unused letters that are better associated with the seven harp string varieties or the unused U (27), or be assigned a non-capital letter designation, or be designated with a double letter. Based on communication with James C Spilman and other members of the e-group (24), the authors elected to use the "U" designation for this new 8 harp string reverse (28). A second example of a high grade 16-U has also recently come to light (29).

The described coins are the only unlisted Virginia die varieties known to the authors. An article did appear in the fall of 2002 C-4 Newsletter describing what was thought to have been a new variety, called a 10-C (23), but on re-examination, the coin was reattributed as a 13-T. Similarly, a number of coins have been offered to the CNLF Virginia eSIG group as possible new varieties but each has been identified as an existing variety (24).

Die Interlock Chart: Newman's die interlock chart (16) has been revised and enlarged for the Virginia coinage, based on the number of harp strings in the reverse die (see Table 1). At this time there are 25 known obverses and 23 reverses producing a total of 31 known die combinations. There also exist a few silver Virginia shillings made with an entirely different obverse die, but these will not be addressed in this article. Based on the 40 obverse and 30 reverse dies produced, some 1200 die combinations are theoretically possible. The reason

more actual die combinations are not known, as shown by the die interlock chart, is that most Virginia coins have a single pairing of one obverse with one reverse. There is some die sharing within the reverses containing 6 harp strings (a single reverse variety B with two obverse varieties 5 and 9). Similarly, there is die sharing within the 7 harp string group (reverse D with obverses 7, 11, and 15, as well as reverse N with obverses 20, 21, 28, and 29). In addition, the obverse 4 is shared with the reverses G, O, and P and the obverse 23 is shared with the reverses Q and R. In the 8 harp string group the reverse W is shared with the obverses 10 and 12 and two 8 harp string reverses (V and X) share two obverse dies that also are paired with 7 harp string reverses. The only variety that crosses between the 6 and 8 harp string barrier is obverse 5. This unusual matching could be explained by Veach's theory that obverse 5 was used late in the minting process combined with the reverse Z (8 harp strings). Due to an early unanticipated die breakdown of the reverse Z, the reverse B was taken out of retirement and used with the obverse 5. Alternatively, the obverse 5 could have been the early die that was initially paired with another early die, the reverse B (6 harp strings), and retired after striking the 5-B. However, after a few months another obverse die was needed to finish the mint run, and the obverse 5 was brought back into service paired with the reverse Z (8 harp strings). Substantiation for which of the two scenarios actually occurred may be provided with an analysis of differing die states of the 5-B and 5-Z coins. The authors have inspected a number of high condition 5-B and 5-Z varieties with the help of Mark Kleiman (30) and noted that the obverse 5 in the 5-B die pairing has two

small die chips on King George's cheek. In the 5-Z pairing, the two small die chips have combined to form a single larger chip. In addition the 5-Z has a die rust spot in the indentation below the bust, which is absent in the 5-B. Based on these observations the presented die chart presumes that the 5-B was the early die pairing.

The most striking finding, other than the sharing of the obverse 5 with both a 6 and an 8 harp string reverse, is the limited amount of die sharing that was used. Of the 48 combined obverse and reverse dies that are presently known, 37 are used only in combination with one other die. Three reverses are paired with only two obverse dies, one reverse is paired with three obverse dies and one reverse is paired with four obverse dies. Similarly, four obverses are paired with only two reverse dies and one is paired with three. It would seem that when one die of a die pair was replaced, the Royal Mint would typically take both the obverse and reverse dies out of usage. Although there is a 9 harp string reverse die which still exists, no coins with a 9 string harp are known. A single modern "pressing" in pot metal of the 9 harp string reverse from the Royal Mint Museum's existing die, resides in the Newman collection (27). (see Figure 5)

Conclusion: Although a total of 40 obverse dies and 30 reverse dies were created to produce the Virginia coinage, only 31 die combinations are presently known. These have been produced from 25 obverse and 23 reverse dies. One reason for the low number of known die combinations is the seeming preference

by the Royal Mint for using a die pair only in combination with one another. Some intra-die sharing within each of the 6, 7, and 8 harp string groups does occur and to a lesser extent inter-die sharing between the 7 and 8 harp string groups. Only one die, (obverse 5) is paired with both a 6 and an 8 harp string reverse. Further study of high condition specimens will allow a more scientific determination of the minting sequencing of the various Virginia varieties. .

Request: The Virginia coinage has not engendered as much interest among the colonial coin collecting community as the State coppers and Fugio coppers. This may be due to the complexity and difficulty in attributing the coinage, as well as the size and clarity of previously printed photographs. Rumors exist concerning a number of die varieties not listed in the present die interlock chart, including a "L-1". The authors of this paper are in the process of attempting to prepare a reliable attribution guide for the Virginia colonial coinage. They would greatly appreciate any help the CNL readership could supply in bringing to light unknown Virginia dies or varieties and would also like to have the anticipated attribution guide as accurate as possible. Anyone contributing to this effort will receive acknowledgement, unless anonymity is requested. Contact for any new dies or varieties, as well as any new historical data, should be directed to the following email addresses: [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]. Since an ongoing record of all Virginia coins is being made with condition census data, any information about known pieces should include the variety, weight, diameter, condition, and pedigree.

Personal Observation of Eric P. Newman: As a participant in writing this publication, I am enthusiastic in having my research and writing on Colonial Virginia copper coinage revisited and revised. I originally wrote a manuscript on this topic in 1954, had it published in 1956 and supplemented it in 1962. In 1982 Graham P. Dyer and Peter P. Gaspar reviewed and carefully described the Royal Mint records and the remaining Virginia matrices, punches and dies, locating a Virginia reverse punch which had been improperly categorized. Many other numismatists added to the die varieties and history, including Ted L. Craige, Howard W. Harner, Michael J. Hodder, John M. Kleeberg, Philip L. Mossman, Richard Picker, James C. Spilman, Gary A. Trudgen, Raymond A. Williamson, etc. In 1989-1993 William N. Veach did a large amount of research on the Virginia coinage and published a *Generation Newsletter* to stimulate greater interest in the subject. Unfortunately he abandoned the work. In 2002 a new group of numismatists and some of the prior researchers joined with the coauthors to create a team to see this complex matter through. I am pleased to have been asked to join that team.

Whether or not a half century span between two writings on the same specialized numismatic subject by the same researcher may be a record of sorts, it does show that any writers should not be complacent about their work and should expect others as well as themselves to improve the topic by further studies and findings.

Acknowledgement: Appreciation is given to Gary A. Trudgen and John M. Kleeberg for their critical review and suggested changes in this paper. In addition, the paper would not have been written without the leadership and persistence of James C. Spilman in putting interested people together on the internet for discussion and exchange of ideas within the Colonial Newsletter Foundation electronic Special Interest Group on Virginia Halfpence of 1773. Finally, members of the CNLF Virginia eSIG group which have joined together to exchange ideas and information about this great coinage include the authors, as well as Morris E. Hankins, John M. Kleeberg, Robert B. Korver, Jeff H. Lipsky, Scott Loos, Sydney F. Martin, Jeff Rock, and James C. Spilman. All parties interested in Virginia halfpence coinage are invited to join the research group by indicating your interest in an email to one of the two email addresses listed above.

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- 24) CNLF Virginia eSIG – Private internet group developed by the Colonial Newsletter Foundation under the direction of James C. Spilman to foster academic exchange on Virginia coinage. Virginia section is moderated by Roger Moore.
- 25) Heritage Auction January 31, 2004 Long Beach Signature Sale # 342 lot # 5003, The first appearance of the new "no period" 16 obverse combined with the new 8 harp string U reverse.
- 26) C-4 Auction Catalog October 12, 1996 lot # 179, "14-E" resold.
- 27) Newman, Eric P. – personal communication to Roger Moore by email on 3/26/2004.

- 28) Spilman, James C. – Private communication to CNLF Virginia eSIG by email 2/20/2004.
- 29) Private communication, including photographs, to Roger Moore, from a source that has requested anonymity.
- 30) Private communications, including photographs, to Roger Moore, from Mark Kleiman.

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5/24/2004 Draft

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure # 1 - Obverse 28 discovered by Robert Vlack as a "with period" variety had not been described by Newman. Obverse 28 is paired with reverse N. Photograph provided courtesy of HeritageCoins.com.

Figure # 2 – Obverse 29 discovered by Mike Ringo as a "with period" variety had not been described by Newman. Obverse 29 is paired with reverse N. Photograph provided courtesy of McCawley and Grellman Auctions.

Figure # 3 – When auctioned, this coin was described as a new "no period" variety named 14-E. However, the plated reverse was a D and on close inspection the authors think that the alleged obverse 14 is actually an early die state of the obverse 15. Since no other obverse 14 was available for inspection, the authors feel it inappropriate to call this a new die variety. Photograph provided courtesy of McCawley and Grellman Auctions.

Figure # 4 – A recently sold Virginian halfpence with both an obverse and a reverse not previously described by Newman. The authors have elected to designate the obverse of this new "no point" variety, as 16, and name the new 8 harp string reverse, as "U". Photograph provided courtesy of HeritageCoins.com.

Figure # 5 – A modern pressing in pot metal of the existing die for a nine harp string reverse which exists in the Royal Mint Museum. Photograph provided courtesy of Eric P. Newman, who retains this artifact in his collection.

NO POINT OBVERSES



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



15



16

WITH PERIOD OBVERSES



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29

6 HARP STRING REVERSES



9 HARP STRING REVERSE



7 HARP STRING REVERSES

8 HARP STRING REVERSES





RM

COLONIAL VIRGINIA DIE RELATIONSHIPS

6 HARP STRINGS

1 — A

5 — B
9 — B

7 HARP STRINGS

7 — D
11 — D
15 — D

2 — E

3 — F

4 — G
4 — O
4 — P

8 — H

13 — T

• 27 — J

• 24 — K

• 25 — M

• 20 — X

• 21 — N

• 28 — N

• 29 — Q

• 23 — R

• 22 — S

8 HARP STRINGS

— Z

10 — W
12 — W

• 26 — Y

16 — U

— V

6 — X

9 HARP STRINGS

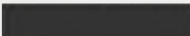
RM

REVERSE DIE ONLY. NOT
USED IN COINAGE

○ - OBVERSE

□ - REVERSE

• - PERIOD ON
OBVERSE

Subj: Old Dominion
Date: 06/02/2004 4:13:16 PM Central Daylight Time
From: 
To: 

Dear Roger:

You have not heard from me because we just completed a charming trip up the Mississippi River. The after I returned my computer went nuts and broke down at the end of the letter to you and I could not salvage the letter so I have to begin again.

I was unaware of your article in C4 on the forgeries of Virginia halfpence when I wrote you about my feeling that such detail should not be in the present article. Now I suggest that you mention the existence of forgeries in the article and cite your C4 piece as a reference to the present article.

I am glad you liked the plate proofs.

The images you sent are beautiful and I hope you find the improved images you desired. I presume you have corrected the picture of V V to U by now

The die relationship chart is wonderful.

As to the main article I have a few flyspeck clarifications to suggest:

Page 9, third to last line. Add "dated 1774" after Shillings. Add "and reverse" before the word die.

Page 14, In footnote 7 change the date to "1859, etc." as there were three editions.

In FIGURE LEGENDS make the following changes:

Fig. #1, line 2 strike the words "had" and "been"

Fig. #2, line 1 strike "had" and in line 2 strike "bee"

Fig. #3, line 2 strike "named"

Fig. #4, line 3 correct "point" to "period"

Fig. #4, line 4 take the " " off of U

Fig. #5, line 1 substitute "20th century" for modern

I realize both of us aim to be perfectionists as to published material but it is certainly worthwhile to try. I hope all the work you are doing will be appreciated by the group and the public.

Eric